

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1889.

Lenden office of THE SUR, Hotel Victoria, Northum terland avviue. Address ARTHUR BRISSARS, Sole repre-

The Place is Here.

The opinion of the country outside of Washington and Chicago is declaring itself in favor of New York as the seat of the World's Fair of 1892. Washington, which is mainly a boarding house for Government work people, is out of the question. Its climate for nearly the whole period during which the Exposition will be open is intolerable. It has not the hotels, restaurants, railroads, facilities of communication that will be necessary. It is a handsome village but not of exposition size. It has no manufactures, trade, commerce. It has no money save what it can beg of the Government. It has few attractions for the visitor. It has not in its vicinity a great population sufficient to secure the success of the Fair as far as receipts at the doors are concerned. It has not the varied metropolitan amusements and charms to win visitors from distant parts of the country.

Washington is out of the question. Chicago begins to understand that fact, and consequently modestly proposes that the great Fair shall be held in the City of Great Anpexations. It is, of course, useless to argue with Chicago. She is unhappy because this own is so much bigger, richer, more civilzed, more interesting, and can play better base ball.

Leaving Washington, then, to the admiration of Chicago, New York city has only to mature her plans. By fall she should be ready to begin the arrangements for the great undertaking which can be carried out nowhere else in the United States so sucpessfully as here.

Expressions of this opinion are pouring in from all sides. The time draws near for combined and associated action in favor of the project by the financial, industrial, and mercantile interests of New York. The World's Fair of 1892 will be held here if New York says the word and shows that she means business.

Repeal the Law !

The inquiry now going on as to the power of electricity to produce certain and instantaneous death has shown a state of doubt and disagreement among electricians which makes the act of the Legislature in changing the method of administering the death penalty absolutely incomprehensible.

At the suggestion of a commission of cranky philanthropists, and without due consideration, the Legislature of the greatest State in the Union, proceeding like a pack of children, substituted for a method of execution tried from time immemorial a method novel to the civilized world. More than that, it provided that the experiment should be made in secret, and that the pub-He should not be informed as to the details of its working. The law expressly prohibited newspaper reports of the horrible proceed-The condemned man was to be killed like a dog in secret, in a shorter or a longer period of time, as the particular electrical machine furnished to the prison might operate, and all the public were to be allowed to know was that the judicial killing had been done.

Yet this change was made on the ground of humanity, and with a view of lessening the evil moral effects of an execution on the imaginations of the community! Hangings fully described tend toward public demoraligation, said the sentimentalists. The unphilosophical members of society make a hero of the man hanged, and minute reports of an execution in the newspapers give it a fascination altogether morbid and dangerous. We have yet to learn of an individual who has committed murder under such inspiration, but it was the fashionable doctrine among Mugwumps, for instance, that the mere reporting of a hanging contributed to that result. Therefore they debe secret, forgetting that this secrecy itself would aggravate the curiosity of the public.

There is no doubt that a man may be killed by the electric current, but the expert testimony at the investigation now proceeding shows that there is great difference of opinion among electricians as to whether the particular machine selected for the kill ing of KEMMLER will do the job with neatness and despatch.

The only thing to do is to repeal the law substituting electricity for hanging, and it should be done as soon as the next Legislature assembles.

On the Damaged Counter.

Certain newspapers, especially newspapers in Philadelphia, where Mr. John Wana-MAKER'S daily articles are thought to be worth their weight in silver, profess admiration for Postmaster-General Wanamaker's ukase directing a telegraph company to carry Government messages at less than cost.

The reasoning of those who defend the Postmaster-General seems to be that a corporation is a bad thing; a telegraph company is a corporation; and, therefore, it is right to steal from a telegraph company.

Those who applaud the Postmaster-General's course are saying in effect that the Government has the right to pay nothing for services done for it. To gain a little cheap applause from persons who don't stop to think, Mr. WANAMAKER seeks to deprive a corporation of a fair compensation for the work it does for the Government. If a private person, and not a corporation were concerned, would Mr. WANAMAKER'S attempt be called anything less than an attempt to rob or swindle?

Is the Government ready to defraud the persons with whom it does business? If it isn't, the sooner Gen. HARRISON puts Mr. WANAMAKER on the Damaged Counter the better for the Administration.

Too Much of a Good Thing.

The chief danger which threatens the work of the Constitutional Conventions now in session in the Northwest, is the tendency to put too much into the fundamental law, to make it the vehicle of superfluous regulations and crank notions. There seems to be a bellef in many parts of the West, and of the East, too, for that matter, that the bigger a Constitution is the stronger and more useful it will prove. The disposition is to make Constitutions cumbrous and complex, instead of making them as short, simple, and plain as possible. The Constitution of Texas may be taken as an example of what may be called the heavy style of Constitution building. It is a profuse and ponderous document, whose aim seems to be to regulate pretty much everything in the heavens, and the earth, and the waters under the earth. The Texans thought it was their duty to have a Constitution bearing some proportion to the size of their State.

An excellent model of what a State Constitution should not be is the Constitution of South Dakota. This monumental work was pretty familiars such as early at he second withproduced by the Constitutional Convention

by great majorities. It was built for the purpose of catching votes. South Dakota was resolved to be a State. Something to please all tastes was stuck into the Constitution. The men who made it were determined that it should be popular. They sucseeded. The sentiment of the present South Dakota Constitutional Convention seems to be in favor of keeping the old Constitution, with only a few changes. When it is remembered that this Constitution is some three or four times as big as the Constitution of the United States, it is impossible not to believe that it needs a severe editing and boiling down. It may be popular now, but it will hardly be so after it has been tried. Such a long-winded and all-embracing instrument is sure to be the cause of infinite dispute and litigation. South Dakota will be a golden

field for young lawyers to emigrate to. North Dakota, Montana, and Washington ought not to fall into the mistake of South Dakota. A little Constitution goes a good way, and an overgrown one is much too much of a good thing.

Mahone and Harrison.

The proceedings of Gen. WILLIAM MAHONE, Republican Bose of Virginia, are beginning to be interesting again. In spite of the remonstrances of some of the most distinguished and respectable Republicans of Virginia, Gen. HARRISON has, it is said, handed the fleshpots of the Virginia patronage to the little Boss. Perhaps the President's object is as much to make a HAR-RISON machine as a MAHONE machine, for otherwise his course in the matter seems queer. He knows Manone's record, and if he needs any further information upon the subject, Mr. BLAINE would doubtless be glad to let him have it. In fact, considering the notorious dislike of the two men for each other, it is amusing to see the Virginia mercenary getting pay in advance from an Administration of which Mr. BLAINE is a member. Besides, Gen. HARRISON'S policy in the Old Dominion is the reverse of what he seems to have in view in some of the other Southern States. In the latter his aim, as indicated by some of his principal appointments, appears to be the building up of a white Republican party. In Virginia, on the contrary, he is helping the man whose strength is found almost entirely among the most ignorant colored voters, and who is denounced by the most conspicuous white Republicans. Evidently Gen. Harrison founds himself upon the maxim of the own-

er of the goring bull. How much value MAHONE will be to HAR-RISON can be guessed with tolerable accuracy now, although it will not be known for a good while yet. How much use HARRIson will be to Mahone will be seen next fall MAHONE has been having a pow-wow with his henchmen at Petersburg, and they report that he is going to run for Governor If he does, he expects that Gen. Hamilson will do all in his power for him. But there are a number of things which are not in Gen. HARRISON'S power. Among them is the election of MAHONE. The Virginia Democrats are not as well organized as they were in the notable and successful campaign conducted by the Hon. John S. Barbour, but the name of MAHONE is enough to unite and stir them up. What carpet-bag rule means to South Carolina or Mississippi, Mahonism means to Virginia. We doubt if Gen. HAR-RISON will make a good investment in Ma-HONE. Perhaps he has not invested so heavily as has been represented.

Let Us Have a New Mile Record.

Ten Brocck made it 1:309 twelve years ago. and that has lasted ever since. It is a fair mark to aim at. Ten Broeck was not quite so stout as another Phaeton contemporary, King Alfonso, when ranged alongside of other horses in a race, but he was an undeniable flyer by himself and a satisfactory representative of the speed of his day.

What would make the effort to wipe off his record particularly interesting and timely now is that the ability to do it is shown on all sides. More than one mile has been run since then in 1:40, and generally with much track was encircled in a race in 1:39 4-5 but 1-20th of a second less than Ten Broeck's time. There is little reason to doubt that, even admitting the heavier weight, trials under the conditions of the record mile, that is, soiltary, and the runner disarranged neither in gait nor pace by competing horses, would reveal several animals to take Ten Broeck's

supremacy away from him. Why should not one of the important tracks institute a sequence of separate trials for horses to heat 1:301, with a capital prize of one or two thousand dollars to go to the leading winner, and a smaller prize for each one that passed the mark? These trials would all be on the same afternoon, one following the other immediately. They would be interesting to every frequenter of the race track, novel enough in these days to draw out many who under ordinary circumstances never go at all, and instructive to every student of the horse race. It would be taking another bearing to show us where we are in the scale of equine evolution. It would be as easy to do as it is important to be done.

And though this would be a new rading feature, why should not the New York Jockey Club's magnificent course in Westchester first attempt it?

Rumors are abroad concerning various conferences between Democratic leaders prominent in national politics, who are represented as being more or less anxious concerning the platform upon which the party is to go before the people in 1892.

The question which agitates their intellects is whether we shall adopt the CLEVE-LAND free-trade issue of last year or the declaration of principles under which the party was victorious in 1884.

An advocate of the former course has declared that unless the Democrats go to the country in 1892 on the MILLS bill or its equivalent, with all the free trade appurenances thereunto belonging, a new party will spring up, with free trade as its watchword, to be made up of men who are now either Republicans or Democrats. As to this prediction we have only three

Let it spring!

It is a mistake that is made by an afternoon contemporary when it says that "New York is such a big place that an exhibition means little to it from a business point of view." Paris also is a big place, yet the Inernational Exhibition there means a great deal to it from a business point of view. The exhibitions of past times in London, Vienna,

and other European cities have likewise had a

ousiness meaning that was well understood

by the business people there. In regard to the distribution of the Johns town lund, it must be remembered that all the survivors of the calamity there have been supplied all all ng with the necessaries of life, and that all demands for food and shelter have been met in a satisfactory way. The questionrecently brought up concerning the use of the out very care all work on the plat of the toll-

885, and the people have twice voted for a committee and an adjustment of claims that equires thorough investigation. We are glad to hear that this work is now being done as

speedily as possible. The Hon, ASHREL P. FITCH is in enthusiasm over the International Exposition of 1892. He is sure that the New York delegation in Congress will be united in support of the necessary legislation in its behalf... He is apprehensive that there may be some opposition to the holding of the Exposition here; but members who look at it that way are now getting new light, and it may turn out that the apprehension about them is unfounded. Congressman Firen holds that the New York Fair should comprehend something greater than the world has ever known at any other world's fair yet held," and that thus it would turn out to be of lasting benefit to all concerned in it. It is evident from the way in which he speaks of the Exposition of 1892 that his influence in securing the necessary legislation in its behalf will be felt at the opening of the next session of Congress,

The delegates at the International Congress of Deat Mutes in Paris find less difficulty in exchanging thoughts with each other than they would find if they were able to speak and hear the languages of the many countries in which they were born. There are delegates from New York and other American cities at the Paris Congress now in session.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD was a statesman who had very clear ideas of the value of great international expositions. Upon one occasion, after referring to their "profound significance to the people of civilized nations in this in-

dustrial epoch," he spoke thus: "Their beneficent influences are many and wide pread; they advance human knowledge in all direct tions. Through the universal language of the product of labor the agusans of all countries hold communica tion nations are fraternized, generous rivairies in the peaceful fields of industry are excited, and a better un derstanding between capital and labor is fostered * * * * One of the most salutary results is the promotion of an appreciation of the true dignity of labor and its para nount claims to consideration as the basis of nationa wealth and power. Such exhibitions have become na tional necessities and duties."

These words are well worth thinking of at this time, in view of the great International Exposition to be held in this city in 1892.

The way in which Frenchmen and Germans fraternized in this city at Monday's colebration of the fall of the Bastile would seem to show that the "eternal enmity" of the two races does not exist among the Gauls and Teutons who take up their abode in the United States.

We assure the myriads of New Yorkers who are enjoying July among the mountains, or by the seaside, or in the woods, or at the fashionable watering places, or elsewhere out of town, that life in the city is not wholly intolerable in these days. Even in midsummer, with a thermometer in the house, New York may be an agreeable place of residence.

Perhaps savages who live among the foot hills of one of the grandest mountains in the world are not easily dazzled by wonders they see elsewhere. However that may be, it is certain that the four envoys of the Sultan Max-DARA, who lords it over the southern slopes of Mount Kilima-Njaro, have just returned home considerably disappointed with Europe. The Sun recently told how all the sights of Berlin suggested to them comparisons with things in their native land that were not favorable to the German capital. The day before they started to return to their grass buts in Africa, they said they had seen very little that is good or beautiful in Europe. They would not live in such a country, and were glad it was time to go home. They complained that they had seen Emperor William only once, while at home they can see a great Sultan every day. They also had the bad manners to say did not care a rush for the presents the Emperor had given them. These presents were a fine gun and a revolver for such man. They said that when they had exhausted the ammuniton made for these weapons they would be worth no more than so many sticks, while they had plenty of guns at home that would be useful as long as they could get gunpowder. These black dignitaries. swolien with patriotic pride, and fluding little to admire in the inferior Teutonic branch of the human family, are certainly the most amusing specimens that have yet been brought

All sensible merchants in every line of business make use of tonest weights and measures, and only evildeers who have simpletons as customers would use those that are false. Hence there will be widespread surprise over the fact that more than 300 complaints against evildoers of this variety have been made by the Scaler of Weights and Measures and placed on the alendar by the new Corporation Attorney. It swell that the accused parties are to be brought into court.

SUCCESSFUL TRIAL OF THE PETREL,

\$15,000 Extra for the Builders if She Does as Well Under the Omelal Test.

BALTIMORE, July 16-Although the gunboat Petrel, which left here on Saturday, returned this morning with part of her machinery out of order, she has shown herself a credit to the navy. The secondary link strap of the low pressure valve gear broke yesterday on the return trip. Refore the accident she on the return trip. Before the accident she developed 1,250s-horse power for a short time, 150 more than specified in the cuntract. She made 13% knots with the ordinary draught, which indicates that she could make 16 knots under forced draught. She turned completely under forced draught. She turned completely around in five minutes and thirty seconds. All the tests intended were tried except proceeding under forced draught. On Thursday, at the request of the builders, she will make a four-hour trial under forced draught.

If the official report of the horse power developed caust that of yesterday, the builders will receive \$15.0 permium. The Petral met a heavy son at the Capes and rode the ways bravely. Lieutenant-Commander Bain-bridge said he was nover on a vesse, that kept her decks po dry in a heavy son. bridge said he was never on a vesse, that kept her docks so dry in a heavy sea.

Philadelphia Cheer For the Great Fair.

From the Philodephia Press, No city in America will do her full share to assure the success of New York's World's Exposition in 1802 more obsertally than Philadelphia. The enterprise is a ustional undertaking. Philadelphia knows the raine and benefits of such affairs, and wairgindly do her spires them. New York may count this lown "in" on everything.

A Colle Named for the Presdent,

From the Albany Arqua. For want of a better name, the "Harrison rrip" has been applied to a strange makely which is prevalent in many towns along the Hudgen. Several undred cases are reported, only a few of which are o a serious nature.

Chief Justice Puller's Weird Handwriting

From the Chicago Tribune. When the gentleman who used to be known threaco as Mail Taler took has sent in dunge eshain e char vesteries morning he looked into take ordinary suggest that the same of the dunkers first being approached in threaco. He spent about an hour d a half greiting through the dockst. When there added took is the entires he said with a first transit improved Mr Faller's handwrking any sking at that desired him. The remerkable tracings on the docket fully maintain Mr Fuller's reputation for being the peer of the worst penman who ever read Blackstone.

Not the Same as the Latin Word Clam,

From the Philadelphia Times. Exerce, July 11.—The American Philological Association between to a dozen papers the northing An american between the a dozen papers the northing An american between which from the American the following the foll

Mr. Blaine Buys a Span of Bays.

From the Lewiston Journal. CALAIS, July 11.—Mr. Martin Cone of this city while at har flarfor this week sold the flan James 6. Hanne his fine pair of bay horses. Mr. Sac has owned his pair of horses since has rebriary and fley were one of the florest pairs in the city cavitary much admiration from all lovers of good horses when they appeared on the street.

Fair Font of Temperance.

Prior the Athany Argus. Faur-fifths of all the soda water apparatus in

ARMY DIFFE MATCHES

The Programme of Competitions Made Up for the Current Season WASHINGTON, July 16 .- From being unusually neglectful of marksmanship the regular army has of late years advanced to the front rank in attention to this important element of soldierly efficiency and in the skill

which is sure to follow such attention. The garrisons of our little army extend down to within about two degrees of the Trople of Cancer, and thence northward through twentythree degrees of latitude, so that every year even before the winter's snows have melted around the forts on the Canada frontier, the troops in Texas may be hard at work on the target practice of the year. Throughout the spring and summer at more or fewer of the posts between the two oceans the crack of the rifle is heard; and when individuals, sounds, companies, and posts have been trained and tried, the competitions of the departments, the divisions, and the army as a whole take place, Year before last a new competition, that of listinguished marksmen, was established, to alternate with the army competition. This year accordingly it comes up again, and will be held toward the end of August at the Belle rue range, Omaha, under the supervision of Major Guy V. Henry, Ninth Cavalry.

Another point worth noticing is that this year there are separate competitions for the cavalry, who must use the carbine, while the artillery and infantry use the rifle. Ac cordingly, in the competition of distinguished marksmen there will also be separate trials for those who use the carbine and those who use the rifle. The cavalry competitions in general are released from department limits, and those for the cavalry of the Departments of the East. Missouri, and Texas will be held at the Fort Leavenworth range; those for the cavalry of the Departments of the Platte, Dakota, and Columbia at the Believue range: those for the cavalry of the Departments of Arizona and California at the Fort Wingate range. All Cantornia at the Fort Wingate range. All these come in August and after the active firing is ended there is to be in each case a competition with revolvers, the first day's firing being done on foot, and the second day's mounted. This is an excellent addition to the practice designed to make the troops thorough-

practice designed to make the troops thoroughly efficient.

The contests for places on the division teams
have all been provided for. The contest in the
Division of the Atlantic will be conducted at
Fort Niagara by Major W. F. Handolph. Third
Artillery; that in the Division of the Missouri
at the Camp Douglas range Juneau county,
Wis, by Lieut. Philip Reade. Third Infantry;
that in the Division of the Facilic at Santa
Cruz range, California, by Lieut. Col. Isaac D.
De Russy, Fourteenth Infantry. The department competitions in like manner have been
appointed for suitable points, and the various
con ests will begin toward the end of the present month and continue through August and
early September.

ent month and continue through August and early September.

A very noticeable change is that which this year reduces a tenm from the time-honored twelve, hitherto as traditionally sacred as a cricket eleven or a university rowing eight, to the number of ten. This number will benceforth constitute an army rile team. Again, in the skirmish firing, each map, instead of the one run hitherto allowed in a day's firing, makes two runs, but only half of his aggregate score for the day is reckoned, it had been further suggested that there should be a certain change in the classification for figure of merit, but Gen, Scholleid disapproved it for this cause:

change in the classification for figure of merit, but tien, Scholleld disapproved it for this cause:

The object of the figure of merit is to obtain as correct an expression as possible of what may be termed the line of battle efficiency of an organization. To omit in the classification new who, from physical characteristics, cannot become good shots would entirely deteat the second of the company for action have the company for action have the actual efficiency of the company for action have the actual efficiency of the company for action have the revisions of the smallering regulations now accomplish the object desired the Majoritherera commanding the army does not approve any change therein.

Riffe practice has now for many years been pursued in the army with the greatest enthussians both among officers and men, and there is no sign of diminution in the interest taken in it. As in the miditia, so in the army, predictions that it would be a short-lived mania have been faisified by the lapse of time. Indeed, the devotion to rifle practice is so deep and widespread that some officers of the inspector-Generals department have urged its curtainment on the ground that it undaily absorbs the time, attonion, and energy of which other parts of the soldier's training merit a larger share than they now receive. It is obvious that rifle practice, even when conducted with strict discipline, puts aduly very much under the guise of an athictic sport, in which honors, rewards, and individual and company pride are involved. The possession of the Nevada Trophy is most carnestly coveted and worked for through the target year, as well as the individual honors, But if there he over develon to rifle practice, it is certainly in an oxecilent cause. This is an unusually democratic institution also, for our army, Majors, Capanins, Sergeants, corpornia, and privates appearing side by side on the teams, and the entired man often heating the officer with the fearty an good humored competition for a place. The result of it all is to gre

PLANS 5, 6, AND 10 PICKED OUT. Perhaps This Week Will See the Design

For the New Court House Chosen The Sinking Fund Commission received a report yesterday upon the thirteen competitive plans for the new criminal Court House on the block next to the Tombs. The report was made by Engineers Birdsall of the Department of Public Works, McLean of the Finance Department, and Superintendent Brady of the Department of Buildings. It decided that the three most meritorious designs were so. 5, marked with the figure of a celestial rumpeter with scales held aloft, No. 6, marked Examine me well," and No. 10, marked Involved a lat.

The estimates are respectively \$1,000,000, The estimates are respectively \$1,000,000, \$1,3a0,000, and \$1,000,208. The report on these says that the first is at least fifty per cent less than the design can be carried out for and that the third is twenty-five per cent, too low. The report and the mans were referred to a sub-committee to narrow the choice down to a sub-committee report promptly, and suggested that they ought to be able to make up their minds by Friday. Compitoller Myers, thamberlain Croker, and Recorder Smyth are the committee. committee.

This Year's Elections. From the Albany Arysis. The current year is notably an "off year" in course pointes. Only elevan states event state officers his year. Remarks, with hold a general elevation for that freewarer on Aug. 5. Elections in ten other States wit take pace on you. 5. On that day Dearwish electrowerner and theatenin-Governor. Maryland with electromeror and theatenin-Governor.

al.
Massachusetis will elect Governor and State officera.
Einsistpp will elect Governor and State officera.
Nebrosea will elect a supreme Court Judge and two

d Lieuvennit Governor dio williest Covernor and State officers, etwas track Covernor and State officers, transfer will else, rule Transfer Transfer will else, rule Transfer Citizal Covernor and state officers remeavisation will clock state Transmirs.
Virginds will elect to vermon and state officers.
Positival interest this year as condingly is centred in the secretions of the newly admitted States. North Justice. South States, was hington, and Montana, which are we training their constitutions and will elect full state we training their toget states which will choose eight we (intest since Separators. Fach new State will not cet a Representative in Congress, except South Dakowskiel, which will occur we work in the secretion. In which will elect two.

The terms of included Sinies Senators expire next year, so the election of members of the Lectionary cities year, is of interest as bearing on national politics only in cases where members of the Lectionary chain they year hold office for two years. The because elected in New York State will yout for a United States Senator in 1861 to succeed the Hon. William M. Evarts.

It's All Windward Work to Heaven,

From the Bultimore America: Under the auspices of the Free Summer Ex-gration Society the colored poor of the city enjoyed a strain the colored year of the city enjoyed a strain the colored years of an analysis of the inch heady on threatan the which he like ned to an Annie Armandeousy as rightning a title. He said the Abute Armidel county on elimining a full. He said the ox teak a ray an element in going up the full, or, in said paraprapariance, he beat up the full. So with the Christian selection that up to heaven, and frequently with a strong tide running against him.

Mr. Cleveland's Fishing Excursion. WAREHAM, Mass., July 16. - Ex-President develand went to Sagamore this horring on a fining scursion. He will be the guest of Mr. John Knowlton.

And so in Duquesne Must Remuesne. From the Chicago Mail.

A mailen there is of inqueene, the to procrast thatten is incone; the starts for the viv. But—inoce is the pity— invariably misses the truesae.

He Wore London Garments. From the Chic on Tribune. English Tourist (to passenger in omnibus) leg palulon, but you are silting on my—my trousers. Fassetiger silting next to him (indignantly)—ar. Eughsh Tourist—Per publish but I am speaking to the centleman on the chief side of you.

Past Greatness Mecalled. From the Rochester Post Express. "Yes, sir." said the old actor. "I have had les, sir. "said the old helor. I have had many triumbe on the shage. I remember way look in the forties tiers was a "towded helos in hyraches to zer my Houlet. At the end of the first set the addence got up and left the treater."
"That was hereby a triumbh, was it?"
"That was hereby a triumbh was it?"
"I was a lowerful actor in the lotties."

MISS WILLEITS TAKES THE WHITE FEIL A Well-known Brooklyn Girl Bound to Enter a Convent,

Miss Angelesea Willetts, who some months ago announced her intention of renouncing the world to become a nun, reached the end of her first six months' probation as postulant yesterday and took the white veil at the Convent of the Sisters of Divine Compassion, 134 Second avenue. Miss Willetts is the only child of Edward B. Willetts, a wealthy commission merchant of Pearl and Cliff streets, this city, and the family were leading Episcopalians on the Heights in Brooklyn. Miss Willetts is handsome and accomplished and was sur rounded by every luxury that wealth could bring. Her determination to enter a convent was a great surprise to her friends. It is said. that she had meditated the stop for some time and she was not yet 22 when she went to consulf the Paulist Fathers at Fifty-ninth street

off the Paulist Fathers at Fifty-ninth street nd Ninth avenue. Father Young, one of the Paulists, was her onlessor and introduced her into the Cathlie Church. He directed her to the Sisters of Divine Compassion, where she took the hite veil vesterday in the presence of several of her relatives, half a dozen priests, including two Paulist Fathers, and all the nons of the convent. It was said that quite a number of young women have entered upon their ovitlats lately, but a little more attention was all to the last probationer.

The ceremony took place in the convent havel and Monsiener Preston conducted it, atter Chancy said the mass of the day, thich was the "Feast of Our Lady at Mt. armol." Music was furnished by the choir [St. Ann's Church.

which was the Feast of Our Lindy at Mi, Carmel," Music was furnished by the choir of St. Ann's Church.

Miss Willetts might not have been recognized by any except her immediate triends as she came out attreed in the black gown of the posturant, with a slight black lace headdress. After the customary ritual she retired and appeared in a spotbas white flowing yell, which made her look again as youthful as a bride.

One of the priests said Miss Willetts would have a two-years novitiate to serve before she can take vows and become a nun, She had no reason to regret her step, he said, and she fully intended to carry out her original plan. Her parents were not present resterday. They have been in Europe for some little time: but it was asserted that the best of feeling still exists between them and their daughter. They had called to see her at the convent, and she still gets letters from them.

APPOINTMENTS BY MAYOR CHAPIN. Park Commissioners, Excise Commissioner,

Mayor Chapin of Brooklyn has straightened out the muddle in the Park Department by the appointment of George V. Brower and Marvin Cross as Commissioners in place of Gen. John B. Woodward and Theodore F. Jackson, who were named two weeks ago, but declined to qualify. Mr. Brower is a lawyer, and served as general appraiser in the Custom House during Cleveland's Administration. He is an active Democratic worker. Mr. Cross is the senior member of the lumber firm of Cross. Anstin & Co., and is also a Democrat of the Jeffersonian type. The flev. Dr. Sterrs is the third member of the Commission. He has not yet qualified, but it is thought he will accept. Mayer chapfin has also appointed John W. Cahill Excise Commissioner in place of John Cunningham, deceased, He is a Sixth ward Democrat, a brother-in-law of the late Congressman P. P. Mahoney, and has held the place of superintendent of stores in the Custom House for about two years.

A law was passed by the last Legislature empowering the Mayor to appoint two Commissioners, who, in conjunction with Health Commissioners of criffin, are to investigate and report on the condition of the Gowants Canal. The Mayor has appointed as such Commissioners are ex-Charities Commissioner Charles J. Henry and Lawyer Howard J. Forker, both Democrats. The Commissioners are to receive \$10 a day, and are allowed to extend \$5,000. the senior member of the lumber firm of Cross.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest

The fashionable color for the hair is pronounced to be a particularly beautiful and natural-looking shade of bright bronze brown."

There is a revival of the oft-appearing project to glid

St. Paul's dome. It would cost £10,000. The ribs may be tried this time and the result of that considered first. Denmark's foreign egg trade has grown to tremendous size, mainly with England. Twenty years ago the annual Danish export of eggs was 800,000; now it is The "Surprising and Almost Incredible Adventures of

Cupt. Castagnette." by M. Manuel said to be a rival of the immortal Baron Munchausen, has been republished, in translation by Mr. Austin Dobson, with Dore's illustra-

Cathedrai on June 22, and one-half of the enormous stone flower which crowns each spire fell shat-tered into the street. Lightning strikes there not infrequently, but rarely does any damage.

Reman Cathodeism is not faring well in Italy. The procession of the Bicssed Sacrament in Turin was lected and once stoned, and for the first time the mil-

tary did not present arms, an honor which is always paid by the troops of the Ottoman empire. Probably no more gorgeous entertainment by a pri-rate person has been given in England than the soirée h bonor of the Shah given by Sir Albert Sasoon. He took the Empire Theatre, hong it with flowers, and in vited 1.500 guests, who turned out in their most expen-sive style and made an unprecedented company. Sir-

An illustration of how unprofitable high prices for racing can be is furnished by some investments of the Duckess of Montrose. Whistle Jacket, for whom she gave 2.600 guineas as a yearling, has won for her 1205. entrances disregarded. She gave 4.10 guineas for the yearing Devil to Pay, 2,050 guineas for his dam, 2,000 guineas for his sister, and 5,000 guineas for Janette. and all that has come back to her in consequence we (200) which a cost from Devil to Pay's dam once walked The betting question was pretty thoroughly shakon up

at the last Convocation. In the Lower House Archdea-con Lane moved "that this House view with alarm the prevalence and increase of betting and gambling in this country." The increase he thought was less in the upper classes than in the lower classes. The resolution was adouted without discussion. Then it was proposed as a remoty that remosstrance should be enjoined upon all sources of authority and influence and that the clergy should teach that betting was a "direct sin." Arch. deacon Farrar said it was difficult to define what was the direct sin of betting and moved that the words "direct sin" be omitted. There was no passage in the Bible which referred absolutely to the matter, and the only one which could be quoted was in Isalah, which in the revised version was: "Woe unto them who pre-pared a table for chance and prepared a drink offering for destiny." The resolution embodying the proposed plan of remedy had "direct sin" stricken out and the clergy were recommended to preach the "sinfulness" of gambling and its evil consequences. The Rev. J. J. effect moved the addition of this rider "lifscourage ing of the employment of raffice and lotteries at bazaars and fancy fairs." The Bishop of Colchesier said that this would cover them with ridicuse, as no one could eny radies at bassars led to evil consequences or encouraged a spirit of gambling. Several others opposed the rider as likely to cast a slur on bazanta and sales, which were found to be a most useful means of raising money for church purposes. But the House finally carried the monion. The Upper House was requested to consider whether it was possible or desirable obtain legislative engotments which should tend to check or mitigate the growing evils of gambling.

PARIS EXPOSITION NOTES. A new marvel is the champion female wreatler, Jeanna in Rosay. She performed in the amateur circus of M. Molier, and intely it took a noted wrestler eighteen minutes to throw her.

The most promising keynols of the emancipation of woman was struck at the Women's Congress by Madams Popolin, a Belgian luwyer, whom the laws do not permit to practice in court. She declared the "he band's authority" to be fast waning, and a new era tor woman therefor to be at the break of dawn. A tumult drew the dinner to a close which was to cele

brate the end of the Women's lights Congress. Three hundred persons were present at the dinner. Every-thing went well until Mmc. Clémence Koyer, rose and delivered a steech which was sulong that some

guests who did not understand French, began to make

a noise and they were joined by enough to cry down the speaker. A great disturbance ensued, and the speak and the banquet came to an end. At the Peace Congress M. Gaillard proposed that the assembly should act on the declarations of several despates to the effect that they would urgs a general disarmanent in the Parliaments of their respective coun-Your, July 11.—Amount Mobiling was a managed that they would urge a general distribution to the faritaments of their respective comparison to the was sharply opposed by a French delegate.

M. Perin. The latter pointed out that if the proposal were brought before the French Chamber it would create an unfavorable impression regarding the French Chamber it would for the congression. An English and an Italian member asked M. distillard to withdraw his proposition, but he refused and wasked out of the Congress, and that was the end.

The business of Faris has risen to a point that before the Exhibition would not have been considered position. According to some accounts it is only imitted by the quantity of merchandles for sale. One of the great Parisan jewellers and recording this kaposition. There seems to be an end of the Congress and that was the end.

Parisan jewellers and reconstly "Never have we old as we have during this kaposition. There seems to be an end of the Congress and that was the end.

Intuitive the sale of the congress and that was the end.

Parisan jewellers and reconstly "Never have we old as we have during this kaposition. There seems to be an end of the congress and that was the following the kind of the proposition of the congress and that was the following the kind of the proposition of the congress and that was the end.

The business of Faris has risen to a point that before the sale of the sale of the proposition of the congress and that was the end.

The business of Faris has risen to a point that before the sale of th no bounds to the wealth of the foreigners who are now in Paris. The objects that sell most readily are those that see the dearest. Pearl necklares at matter of france are snapped up nowadays with eagerness. There or more purchasers than neck ares. O'est. a great dressmaker of the flue de la Paix tella a sim-lar tale. Wemen say: 'I wish to spend 105000 or

LET THEM ALL COME AND WONDER. A Young Man's Letter Regarding the Ex-

position of 1592. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC. The accomplished fact of a world's Exposition in 1892 within the city of New York, should that event come to pass, will be due in a large measure to the enthusin-tie and intelligent advocacy of The Sun. You have seen the great-ness of the occasion, and have risen to it not in words alone, but more substantially in your magnificent pledge of a \$10,000 contribution.

The opinions hitherto expressed in your columns have come from leaders of orinion and preminent men of affairs. Permit me to say a word for the younger generation, the quies minds and ready arms that are to-day contribution so much to the nation's resources

In the beginning it may be said without four of contradiction that the young men of New York, and of the entire country, are in favor of the proposed exhibition. We are in sympathy with any movement that tends to drive forward the wheels of progress, and this affair would assuredly give a mighty impulse in that direction. The occasion is worthy of the best elforts of a great people. Rejoicing and gifts mark the birthdays of friends and lamous Why then should not the recurrence of the birth-year of a new world be greeted by our new world builders? Civilized peoples recognize the discovery of America as one of the most momentous in all Listory, opening to the nations untrodden avenues in commerce and in thought. Why should we not give outward sign of this faith that is within us?

There are many reasons beyond the mere fitness of the occasion for nobling this Exposi-tion. It would give a mighty impulse to our growing trade. Tens of thousands of strangers coming to our shores would obtain for the first time a just idea of our national strength, commercially and industrially, and returning homowould bear our increased fame throughout the world. The Centennial Exposition at Philadeiphia in 1876 was a magnificent success in this and many related results. The commercial, intellectual, and social condition of the United States is at best but haif understood even in Europe, and where least known least appreciated. Many supposed intelligent men and women on the Continent, not to speak of more distant peoples, have acquired an unjust conception of our civilization. This confused, depreciatory estimate is frequently shown by the questions sixed by foreigners concerning us and our affairs. We are independent onoughto make light of these misconceptions, but we should not forget that knowledge is better than ignorance, though a senth Seasyage alone were curcomou. Such an enterprise as the World's Fair would be a giant torch set in the path of enlightenment, and as progress walks hand in hand with knowledge our gain would be correspondingly great.

With these material advantages would come the advancement of American ideas and a decer appreciation of the vitality and success of our form of government. Again, such an event would strengthen our relations with foreign newers more effectually than lifty years of diplomacy. Our weakness in military defences would be partially aloned for and minimized by a grand display of commercial and industrial supremaer. But the chief gain of all would come in the broadening of our home relations, the bringing together of the family of American citizens and their products from California to Maine, from Alaska to the Gulf. A people united, strong, and happy would be the proudest spectage of the World's Fair.

Would the Exposition project receive proper encouragement and appliar cobject receive proper encouragement and popular cobject receive proper encouragement and appliar cobject receive proper encouragement and popular cobject receive proper anough the world's Fair be held? It these should the World's Fair be held? It delphia in 1576 was a magnificent success in this and many related results. The commer-

would draw forth a world-wide response. No exhibition knawn to history commemorated a more vital event.

Where should the World's Fair beheld? It appears to be a waste of words to name any city other than New York. Philiadelphia as the first expital of the nation, the cradie of our independence, held just, claim to the henor of the Centennial of 1876, and nobly did she juffit the work undertaken by her. Equally is New York the leader in everything that shall give sistinctive feature to the proposed industrial and commorcial Exposition of 1892. Washington and Chicago cannot bear comparison in any of the characteristics essential to the success of the project. Here is the ocean gateway of the country, the haven of the ships of every land; here controlled the bulk of our wealth; a vast population is gathered here, and this metropolis, beyond all question, would attract the greatest numbers of visitors and stamp the enterprise with the mage seal of success.

The year 1892 marks the last and most notable centennial of the century. Then lot the good work of exhortation, eachange of views, and of preparation go on, and so sure as we are great, energetle, generous, and couragoous we will convente event the event before the world with and of preparation go on, and so sure as we are great, energetic generous, and courageous we will crown the event before the world with a triumph beyond all precedent.

John Jerome Rooner,

of American Pottery as a Feature. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Recognizing THE SUN as the initial suggester of a World's Fair to be held in New York in 1802, I take the liberty of asking if anything has been often used by over a thousand pe done toward an official organization.

My object is to learn, if possible, where the headquarters are to be, so that I could approach the projectors on the subject of making a com-prehensive exhibit of the pottery and glass in-dustries of the United States. I have had the dustries of the United States. I have had the monor of representing the potters on several occasions, the last being that notorious fizzio in New Orieans in 1884-5. Notwithstanding the failure of that event, I feel certain that with proper official recognition I could suecessify petting together a better representative exhibit of these two arts—the notter's and the characteristic could be succeeded in petting together a better representative exhibit of these two arts—the noter's and glassmaker's-than has ever been seen in scountry. your carnestness in this laudable project has induced me to think that you will give me the information I desire when you become pos-

d of it. plag to hear from you, I am, sir, yours re-fully. Spec July, 49 West Broadway, July 16,

A Suggestion for the Great Show.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Your loading article of Friday morning stirs the soul and I think tens of thousands of readers have been kindled by it. It is to be the Exposition of all American mations, and it is not only to blend them more closely, but to manifest force as an enemy to the workingmen. The American materials are the controlled them to be sould be fested. Do we reades that nearly all of the intona of the Americas are republics modelled after our own, in fact, our counter sisters, in whom we should feel a tender interest? Even Brazil and the Canadas, which are and the Canadas, which are not exactly reputies passess great freedom. I prophesy that has a blocked and than Canada will units with our southly during the first decade of the next century, and that both wait be even more integrated in that they from now, and more prosperous. The Exposition will observe the protections.

ing your article with reserved as I have done many fagination I have wondered as I have done many fagination I have wondered as I have done it is many the instruction of the present poration of the flower in the faginate the result of the standard and red ventralist of the result of the flower in the result of the flower in the result of the result o

Your, July 11.-August Meleting was round on Monday With the total a tree to

Lar tale. Women say: "I wish to spend 1000s or 2000 of francisin your establishment. How many dresses and mantles can I have for that amount?" Like the less those of the dresses and mantles can I have for that amount?" Like the less estimated and demanding prompt treat the dresses and mantles can I have for that amount?" Like the less estimated and demanding prompt treat the dresses and mantles can I have for that amount?" Like the less estimated and demanding prompt treat the dresses and mantles can I have for that amount? The dresses are the dresses and mantles can I have for that amount? The dresses are the dresses and mantles can I have for that amount? The dresses are the dresses and mantles can I have for that amount? The dresses are the dresses and mantles can I have for the dresses and mantles can I have for that amount? The dresses are the dresses and mantles can I have for that amount? The dresses are the dresses and mantles can I have for that amount? The dresses are the dresses and mantles can I have for the dresses are the dresses and mantles can I have for the dresses are the dresses and mantles can I have for the dresses are the dresses are the dresses and mantles can I have for the dresses are the dresses and mantles can I have for the dresses are the dresses and mantles can I have for the dresses are the dresses and mantles can I have for the dresses are the dresses are the dresses and mantles can I have for the dresses are the d

SUNBEAMS.

-The water liles are blooming in the parks. Some especially beautiful ones blue on tall status, have bean-tiled the basin in Madison square for a week or sa along with a lot of white an i yellow thating ones

-The wort of regrading M dism avenue above 120a airec, which is now in provened, then the been desired. The avenue will be more serviceable than it has been when the work is completed up to Mad son avenue brides

some new method of raising the sum required for his and it is takely that, before the close of this week, omning me had will be put in operation.

—Out of his persons treated within a period of every

months at the Pasceur Institute at Hio de Janeuro ago one died, and that one had neglected to follow the trea-ment as affected. In sixty-two of these cases the de-by which the patient was bitten was noncestimate mad, in the others it was impossible to determine postively the degra condition.

The bore form of Frank Parrell the concred labor leader, may be seen every evening eating over the far railing on the Footsh avenue side of the big Phys har rating on the room and high teen is affect. arrests the chief engineer of the data and goes a lorge scarp. He is hardly so prominent in labor matters now as he

was a few years ago. as a few years ago. —Of the 4.200 kinds of flawers which grow in Europe only 42% or to per cent, are adopterous. The com-monest dowers are the white ones of which there are 1 the kinds. Less than one fifth of these are rengrant Of the hal kinds of yellow il wers 77 are od: the 820 red kinds, 84; of the 500 bins kinds, 50; of the 300 violet-bins kinds, 10. Of the 200 kinds with com-

timed colors 28 are fragrant. -The latest feminine craze, that for wearing the hair - the tarest remains crace, thus for wearing the nar in a simple brand, doubled up once and tied with a piece of ribbon set, obgirl fashion, has sense on he side in this hot weather, although it is rather harrowing to see when Adopted by a shrinking, timed young miss of year 40 sommers. It isn't fair for women with really long hair, though, for their braid is so long that it doesn't look nice, and is in the way beside.

-John Most is not disturbed by the assaults made upon him by his fellow Anarchists here. He was unusually placed a esterday, and his personal style almost justs fled the accusation that he has become an armiocrat need the acceptation that Most is better of than he used to be, and that New York is a more agreeable place of resi-dence for him than Berlin, was in other times, according to the accounts given by himself.

The most valuable book in the world is said to be a —The most valuation took in the worst is said to be a Hebrew Bible at the Vatican in Borne. In 1812 Pope Julius, then in great financial strains refused to sell it to a syndheate of rich Venetian Jews for its weight in gold. The Bible weights more than 3.2 pounds and is nover carried by less than three men. The price re-fused by Pope Julius was therefore about \$125,000, and that, too, when gold was worth at least thrice what it is now worth.

-The most valuable cat's eye in the world was brought to London recently from Ceylon, the only region besides Madras where cats eyes are found. It was found by Madras where cars eyes are found. It was found by an Indian workingman while he was grading a bank of earth, preparatory to opening a steet. He sold it for thirty supees. After passing through several hands, the big car's eye was bought by an intian merchant for the order of the cars of the passing through several hands, the big car's eye was bought by an intian merchant for the order of the cars of 30,000 rupeus.

—The finest private collection of pearls in France be-

longs to Mile. Dosne, sister in law of Thiers. It is valued at 1,500,000 frames. Muse Thiers, her sister, shortly before her death gave to the State a pearl necklace worth 101000 francs. This necklace is now in the Thiers Mu-seum in the Louvre. The Duchess of Us's, who, after Muc Dosne, has the finest jewels of all French women, possesses a diamond neckiace valued at 1,20,000 france Mime, lienty say has a necklady of white and black pearls worth 42,000 france

-The acquaintances of Mr. James Rednath who know
that he was one of John Brown's men in Kansas are surprised at the fact that for a week past he has been a guest of Jederson Davis at his home in Massesippt. In troth Redpath has been on intimate terms with bavis

for a number of years, and it was he who procured for

Davis the opportunity of becoming a contributor to the North American Series. The ex-President of the South-ern Confederacy has a better opinion of John Brown now than he had thirty years ago. -The new amendment to the Penal Code of this State. which prohibits the sale of nicoholic beverages to chil-dren under to years of age, was recently made the subject of a general order to the police by Superintendent Murray, and a detegation of the United Liquor Dealers' Association has assured the Police Commissioners that that body will assist the police in the enforcement of this law. Hereafter, under these circumstances, there

ought not to be any reports of its violation or any arrests of boys under the alcoholic influence.

—George Francis Train is an occasional exhibit in the Hoffman House art galery these warm evenings. He dresses all in white, with his usual boutonniers slightly exaggerated in size and brilliancy, and wears a light straw hat. When he this his hat to one side leans up against a counter, and starts in to tell what he knows thout sparring and prize fighting, the famous nymphs quit chasing their satyr to hear, and everything e.se in the room loses its interest, while a group gathers about the philosopher and listens as though to an oracle, occaenally putting in a shy word to start him off again

when he seems nearly run down. -The popularity of the free public baths is made evithe hour of opening to that of closing. It looks as though fitty of them were needed instead of the fifteen now here, so as to furnish accommodations for the ten thousand become who daily desire to take a dip in the city. The bath at the Battery, which is for the use of both seace, appears to be especially attractive as it is in the morning. There will be plenty af patrons for the bath houses that the New York City Mission is prepar-

ing to establish in the tenement districts
—One peculiarity of Mr. Thomas C. Platt is his unwillingness to give any body any advice about the purchase or sale of stock of a company in which Mr. Platt has any hing like a controlling interest. Mr. Platt is President of the United States Express Company, and he is often asked by his friends, political and otherwise to tell them if he thinks "just now" is a good time to in west in the company's stock. To all of these inquiries, even from the nearest and dearest friends Nr. P.att makes the invariable reply: "You must be your own udge. I never take the responsibility of alving advice such as you sek for. I will talk with you freely about any stocks but my own."

-General Master Workman T. V. Powderly has wished many times to go to Europe. He had great hopes of spreading the gospel of the Knights of Labor there. The last time he expressed a wish to go was when the Knights were picking out a man to attend the Working-man's Congress at Paris, and the Knights settled on whetting them for use on Mr. Powderly. The supposi-tion is that Mr. Powderly, notwith-standing that he was most anxious to go, unjacked his trunks and sent word

that he was not going. -Everybody who comes from the fight has a different story to tell. According to all accounts Kilrain was out of condition, but no odly scens to have noticed it until after he was whipped, and notody store to consider how these profiler points for our Exposition which well a sick man be must have been to have longht over our be more subjected in our planet thus far. Let two hours in the sun, with the thermometer at 115°, are been in the mess panetarium posed on a beautiful.

An expert photographer who was these on business. says that Kirain was beaten as soon as sullivan stripped in the ring. "I happened to be walching him thea," he says, "and I could led from the fact that be had see show. You see, they doesnot be highin an a our that the talk about sunivans condition was all had sad that remiy sumivan was in no shape at a... the area that came to be face which he saw those a win musical

that came to the wombers of instare and instruments conif the wombers of the universe better than a description of the universe better than a sideful states and the word, out are wonderful and of the limit of the universe better than a constitution of the product of the pro ons of the worth as therefor exchanged.

E. D. Hambert M. D. 50 Union square.

E. D. Hambert M. D. 50 Union square. Suggestion for a Site.

Suggestion for a Site.

To the Editor of The SEN-Ser After readsighty "say Me har or," the man said, are you Ing your article with reference to a site for the living your article with reference to a site for the living your article with reference to a site for the living young to be along nere about this time to morrow? I happenline a before—why the present location of the Bound Ing site it has been along nere about this time to morrow? Mr. thanks said that it was quite likely that he would find site of the form and the manner of the seambout wharf to the communitation and recommendating and recommendation of the seambout wharf

Great in that no what done the Harriseille best with a street in the first burst of the street from the Harriseille burst of the street in the Harriseille burst of the street in the Harriseille burst of the street burst of the street with the Harriseille burst of the street with the Harriseille burst of the street wife. They can see sports that heat those of all the rest of the But it would be as well to bring this catalogue